"Things That Are Caesar's" - Means.

I. Introductory.

1. 'In the religious world today the situation in Germany holds a place of commanding significance.'
   a. The issues at stake (1) (2) vital to religion everywhere.
   b. The most dramatic feature.
   c. Other important elements in the situation.

2. The author's position.
   a. Stated.
   b. "A religious institution / sows the seeds of its own destruction when it becomes so wrapped up in its own forms and doctrines of worship that it becomes insulated from the real social needs of the people which it is to serve

.....

"The National Socialist revolution in the church was a tragic witness of the failure of the church to adapt its message to the modern life, and to play a role in the nation vital and significant enough to challenge the claims of conflicting loyalties. The church was not able to offer more effective resistance to the inroads of pagan religious movements because its own life and message had become corrupted and complacent."

3. Who is Paul Banwell Means?
   a. Born in Orleans, Neb., 1894. - 41 yrs
   b. Yale, 1915.
   c. Oxford, B. Lit.
   d. Columbia, Ph. D.
   e. War Y.M.C.A. work.
   f. Berea College, Ky.
      Oberlin College, Ohio.
   g. Studies of the Church in Germany.

4. Method and aims to be followed in this review.

II. Fundamental Background of the old Protestantism.

1. Traditional Lutheranism.
   a. Rooted in scripture as interpreted by Martin Luther.
   b. Resting on 400 yrs of Lutheran histy
   c. Concern for inner life and salvation of individual soul.
   d. Imbedded in mind and heart and life of German people.

2. Characterized.
   a. Static.
   b. Concerned almost wholly with inner life.
   c. No effort to mold or transform society in accordance with an ideal.
   d. Attitude toward remedial movements.
   e. Patient submission, etc.

3. Luther's political attitudes, and their influence. .....

4. 'With this fundamental background in our minds ..... let us proceed to consider some of the factors that have been boring into this traditional Protestantism.'

III. Socialism in its various forms.

1. The Industrial Revolution in Germany.
   a. Describe. Contrition of workers.
   b. The first protests.
   c. Beginning of alienation of proletariat.

2. Marxianism Socialism.
   a. Historical.
   b. Antagonistic attitude toward religion.
   c. Principles of the movement.

3. The Social Democratic Party.
   a. Attitude toward religion since 1890.
   b. Official statement of 1891.

"Religion is regarded as a private matter, each individual being free to accept or reject it as he will."

c. As a matter of ~~fact~~ practice, after 1900.
d. In later years, after 1918.
e. By 1930.

4. The National Socialists - the Nazi.
   a. Took over gov't in 1933.
   b. Relation to church best discussed later.

5. Groups within the church which were not unmindful of social needs, and sought to bridge the chasm.
   a. The Inner Mission.
      1). Origins go back to middle of 19C
      2). A definite effort to meet the challenge of communism.
      Means: "The tragedy of (communis
was that it believed in the Kingdom of God on earth, but not in God, whereas the tragedy of the orthodox church was that it believed in God but not in his kingdom on earth."
      Combined belief of Inner Mission
      Cf. E.Stanley Jones, "Christ's Alternative to Communism."
      3). Three distinct but related lines
      Evangelization.
      Philanthropy.
      Public Ministry.
      4). The outcome, particularly since the war.
   b. The Religious Socialists.
      1). A post-war movement within the church.
      2). Belief of its followers.
      Kingdom of God a realizable historical achievement;
      Socialism and the Gospel complementary values.
      3). Activity of its members.
      4). Attitude of Lutheran church toward the movement, and pastors who supported it.

IV. Renaissance of Esthetic-Cultural Germanism.

1. Goes back well into the 19th Century.

2. A bourgeois (boor - zhwä) movement.
   a. Purpose.
   b. Est. and Cf. socialism.

3. Teachings of the movement. -Concerns-

4. Attitude toward the Jews.
   a. A contaminating factor in biological and cultural life.
   b. Religion.
      Old Testament.
      Paul.
      Jesus.

5. Post-war anti-Semitism.
   a. Almost a mania.
   b. Has assumed political significance.
      The Jew a scape-goat.
   c. Adolph Hitler. 1920.
   d. The re-organized Reich church and the Jew.

6. Protest from groups within the Church.

V. The Totalitarian State.

1. The theory of totalitarianism.
   'We are particularly concerned with the application of this theory to the church by the Nazi government, and the reaction of the church to that program.'

2. 1918 - Church weakened by divisions. 28.

3. 1922 - German Evangelical Church Federation.
   Practical situation.

4. Hitler's purpose and procedure.
   a. Strongly unified church organization.
   b. Reich Bishop with practically absolute power.
   c. Ludwig Mueller and Bodelschwing.

5. Crucial points in the contest.
   a. The exclusion of Jews from the church and the criticism directed against the O.T.
   b. The imposition of a Reich Bishop whos authority is derived virtually from the state rather than from the churc
   c. The use of forcible methods in re-organizing and disciplining the churc

6. 'While German Protestantism is willing to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, it is not willing to render unto Caesar the things that are God's.

'How and when the struggle will eventuate nobody knows. But the whole Christian world is deeply interested and vitally concerned in the outcome.'

exalts "The abiding worth of the Teutonic soul & a romantic worship of racial greatness."

(2) - German culture —
God —
German people
German Word —
German culture —